The present claims are fully supported by the as-filed claims. An inadvertent clerical error in original claims 57 and 58 was corrected. The chemical structures in these two claims were inadvertently interchanged.

New claims 148-150 are supported by material incorporated by reference from cited reference 13, Hirabayashi et al., 1999, Organic Letters (see below).

The amendments to the claims do not represent the addition of new matter.

The specification at page 2 has been amended to incorporate description from reference 13. This reference was incorporated by reference in the specification and the material incorporated relates to actuators used for cross-coupling of organic halides with silanols. A copy of the Hirabayashi et al. reference has been submitted in an Information Disclosure Statement filed February 20, 2002.

The Examiner has required an election of species in this application. The Examiner has requested an election of a single disclosed compound produced by the claimed method. Applicants note that the claims and the specification enumerate a class of organosilicon reagents defined most broadly in the Markush language of claim 1 (now claim 93). A given cross-coupling product might, however, be produced by several different organosilicon reagents. A given cross-coupling product could be formed by the use of reagents that are significantly different in chemical composition than the claimed organosilicon compounds. Applicants thus submit that it is more consistent with the structure and subject matter of the claims to elect a single organosilicon reagent for examination rather than a cross-coupling product.

Applicants thus elect the type of organosilicon reagent which is a silanol (X = OH). If necessary, Applicants elect the silanol where T is an olefin and, if further necessary, Applicants elect the method species in which the R^3 of the organic electrophile R^3Y is an aryl group, e.g., R^3Y is an aryl halide. If further necessary, Applicants elect the

species in which R^1 and R^2 of the organosilicon reagent are alkyl groups. By making these elections, the product would be an alkenyl aromatic compound.

If necessary, Applicants elect the single organosilicon reagent 50 (see Table 11) where T is an olefin and the organic electrophile is an aryl halide (e.g., an aryl iodide such as phenyl iodide).

Claims 93-150 and 160-169 read on the election of the organosilicon reagent as a silanol (X = OH).

Claims 93-121, 123, 124, 126-130, 132-150 and 160-169 read on the election of the organosilicon reagent as an alkenyl silanol (X = OH and T = olefin).

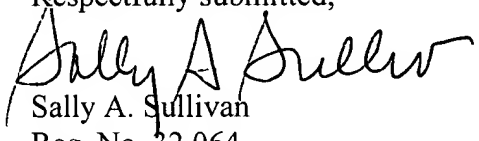
Claims 93-120, 122, 124, 126-130, 132-142, and 145-169 read on the election of an alkenyl aromatic product.

Claims 93-120, 121, 123, 124, 126-130, 132-144, 147-150 and 160-169 read on the election of an alkenyl silanol reagent and an alkenyl aromatic product.

Applicants make the election of species with traverse. Applicants submit that claim 93 is a generic claim that is allowable and, as such, serves as a proper linking group for all of the species encompassed by the claim. Claims 110, 114, 127, 135, 138, 143 and 145 also serve as intermediate scope generic claims, also believed to be allowable, which serve as proper linking claims for the species they encompass. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the requirement for election. Applicants also strongly urge the Examiner to focus the election of species on the organosilicon reagent.

This response does not require the payment of additional fees for claims. This response is accompanied by a Petition for Extension of Time of four months and a check in the amount of $465.00. If the enclosed fee is incorrect, please charge any deficiency or credit any overpayment to deposit account 07-1969.

Respectfully submitted,



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Version with markings to show changes made to the specification
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Page 2, lines 1-6

The Hiyama group (7-11, 13) has reported that functionalized organosilanes: aryl and/or alkenylfluorosilanes (7-11), -fluorosiliconates (10a) and - orthosiliconates (10b, 12), do engage in cross-coupling reactions. However, these reagents are difficult to synthesize in geometrically defined form, are difficult to purify and require somewhat harsh reaction conditions for cross-coupling. Silanols (13) have also been demonstrated as appropriate coupling partners. In this reference the authors state "the coupling reaction occurred when Ag_2O was employed as an activator," that "several silver salts resulted in lower yields ($AgOT_f$, 21%); $AgBF_4$, 23%; $AgNO_3$, 16%) and that no reaction occurred under similar conditions when "metal oxides such as CuO, CaO, and BaO" were examined. The authors further state "We currently consider that the role of Ag_2O is a base to activate the organosilicon reagent."